

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1921.

THE LAKE WASHINGTON CREVASSE.

There is little to be said of the above occurrence in addition to what has been told. Its location, as stated in the Times, was slightly erroneous—it being a short distance below Stella and in front of Chatham.

Engineers Stettin and Hyder got the force to work the morning succeeding and, wisely restricting their efforts to restraining and diminishing the flow, have secured provided against a further enlargement of the gap. This is about 400 feet. The plan adopted was the construction of a levee perpendicular to the levee, back of the main, carried out far enough to greatly reduce the current and lessen the cutting out. The next work will be the repair of the private levee in front of the District line—which it is thought will be feasible when the river falls a few days, or a week longer. That levee, kept up by Mr. W. D. Hill and the Chaffee estate, is on high ground and is thought to be but little washed. Closing it will soon stop the flow through the crevasse.

Contiguous to the break a large part of Col. Johnson's acreage, of Stella and a considerable portion of Longwood and Basin places are under, though not deep. But no lands above, nor the upper half of Longwood will be affected. Indeed the amount of land inundated is much less than it was feared would be. This is because by its location the break pours directly into Lake Washington—a vast reservoir with a deep outlet. Probably less than a third of the volume of the current is left to find its way eastward into Swan Lake and through Steele's Bayou. Hence the plantations fronting on Lake Washington extending back to Swan Lake and Steele's Bayou are far less overflooded than last year. This is the case to the lower end of the Lake and down Steele's Bayou to where it joins Lake Washington Bayou. Below there is more cause of apprehension, with the direction of Levee several plantations will be injured by water coming through from Lake Washington.

The above is about the condition which will not be aggravated if the river falls in reasonable time. Had the break occurred earlier in the season and if the river were to remain up unusually long, the damage would be much more extensive than is outlined—would extend indeed to the Deer Creek back lands.

LEVEE DEFECTS.

The impression expressed in the last issue of the Times as to defect in the construction of the levee has been amply verified. Its destruction has revealed large stumps and logs as part of its material which furnished ready probable solution of the cause of its giving way. After this levee was built it was learned by the planters who had contracted with Martin Keary, one of the most notorious corruptionists of his day, that the engineer whom they had employed to inspect the work, was in partnership with the contractor.

The facts about this broken levee clearly prove what the Times has often recently asserted: the imminent need of a close and thorough inspection of the old levees. Some of these were built in the days of the late war, others at the close of the war, others in the succeeding period of corruption and bribery. It is fortunate that such plain proof of the need of examination and repair of work done by contractors during the years named is afforded. While the revelation of weakness does not increase the sense of security it causes correction and dispels the idea of a mysterious and unpreventable cause of levees apparently strong giving way. It has proven that at least a probable cause can be sought out and removed. This prevalent idea of a hidden and unknown reason for crevasses is absurd. Mystery as to cause to material effect is contrary to practical thought and all law of physical science. Knowledge of local conditions would in every instance furnish a simple cause for each crevasse.

The Delta country has its drawbacks and setbacks, but no inconsiderable ones. But there is only one real and serious obstacle to its material increase and the growth of its values and properties—one which its incomparable fertility of soil even does not outweigh. We allude of course to the overflows. The prevention of these recurring disasters is the problem with which this generation has to deal. The construction, the strengthening and enlargement of levees that will effectively resist the force and ravages of floods is the task in hand. While the evidence and events of the past two years have shown this task in its true magnitude, thoughtful consideration and fairly weighed, there is no good ground for doubt that it is feasible. It will be true, from meagre resources, be years before the entire Delta front is covered by the standard levee. But the most thoughtful and accomplished engineers in the service are unshaken in the conviction that the typical earth embankment—the site carefully located, the muck ditch foundation thoroughly excavated, grubbed and established, ample in base and bench, sloped according to accepted rule, all manner of foreign substance excluded from its composition, sodded from ground to crest, freed from timber growth and protected from travel—such a work under a system of inspection, all engineers agree will beyond peradventure keep out the water.

Until this manner of levee is secured we may expect occasional breaks as during the past two years. We may congratulate ourselves and gain encouragement in the unquestioned fact that progress is being made in its attainment yearly. Levee building, yet in its crude stage, is a progressive art. Much is known of their proper construction and the influences bearing and weighing upon them that was not known a few years since. Knowing this is the first true step to a properly built levee line. Certainly the object in view—the protection and sense of security of the country—is worth the cost however great and the labor however long and arduous. Certainly without them the country is sadly lacking.

As to the means—the only perplexing factor—the utility of levees in the improvement of navigation is fast becoming so evident that National help will continue to be extended and more liberally. The people are awakening to a realization of their dependence for prosperity upon cheap freights—and to the vast influence of the Western waterways in securing this. This sentiment must be educated, guided, quickened and widened. And this is the mission of our Inter-State Association.

"FRIVOLOUS OBJECTIONS."

After discussing "frivolous objections" to the report of several committees Mr. Barksdale takes up the Sub-Treasury bill on its merits. He disposes of these in a space of less than fifty lines. Mr. Barksdale could have well devoted columns to a satisfactory elucidation of the proposition he lays down that the plan will produce a systematic flow and relief of the currency.

If by argument, showing how the plan can be safely and practically operated, he can prove the axiom he lays down, then he will have done what the News has seen no man attempt to do, and then will his cause be more than half won.

The very foundation stone of the objections to the Sub-Treasury plan is the fear that the currency secured through this plan will be neither "stable" nor "flexible" and that it will be an extremely "hazardous" experiment—Meridian News.

In the Alliance column of the Clarion-Ledger, commonly reputed to be conducted by Major Barksdale we find the following, which is an epitome of the position announced by him in his recent letter:

"The details of the measure (the Sub-Treasury) is a minor consideration. 'More money and cheaper money' is the prime object. Let it be agreed that all Alliance men will pull together, the details can be arranged, and the 'object' attained. Perfection is not claimed for the bill. It is open to amendment."

The assertion that the "details" of this after novelty and broad departure in governmental finance is a "minor consideration" is a most remarkable one. In all of our readings and lessons upon economic questions, which this is purely, we have been taught that the details were everything—that there could be no safe judgment or test of a business proposition until reduced to terms and details. For the position he assumes it is probable that the fertile author can produce precedents and far away parallels, but no course of reason can sustain him. He is asking a great deal, that the country adopt a plan involving the safe and sound conduct of the affairs of millions of people the methods and provisions of which, whereby alone it can be at all estimated, are not stated. It is safe ground for those who engineer the delusion, for in its vagueness and shapelessness there is escape or evasion from every argument. So long as it is merely outlined—obscured by half disclosures—in their eagerness to attain the "object," men of ordinary good sense and conservatism, may be persuaded that some safe and consistent procedure can be wrought out of it.

No one can take issue with the "object." But in common fairness and intelligence amend your own bill to obviate the defects you admit—formulate your measure so that it can be sensibly and fairly judged. This is a fair request from those who honestly doubt the whole scheme.

If the people of Mississippi would only observe and reflect over the existing attitude and proportions of this plan upon which they are asked to base their political choice and expressions, they would see that in addition to its at least doubtful practicability, that the chance of its enactment is the veriest, wildest dream. It only derived vitality from extreme low price of farm products. The rise in grain has already extinguished it in the Western States—where it is no longer agitated. It is an astonishing fact, that this proposition to depart from all recognized delimitations and conceptions of our form of a people's government, from Democratic Platforms, to revolutionize the commercial rules of a great nation is agitated only in the cotton states. Indeed in some of these Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, it is in no way an issue. In Alabama it has well nigh faded away. This is what the people of Mississippi are asked to go wild over.

TROUBLE IN THE ALLIANCE CAMP.

At a call meeting of the Alliance Executive Committee on the 6th inst., the Sub-Treasury issue was tested upon the question of resignation of the Mississippians, the State Alliance organ. The resignation was because of the inability of Messrs. Wilson and Martin, the proprietors of the paper, to give in adhesion to what is being advanced as the fundamental basis of the order, the Sub-Treasury. The vote stood three for acceptance, Messrs. Tension, Casey and Dyer; and two, Messrs. Beaman and Passmore against.

This is only one of a full brood of dissensions being unleashed in the order—soon every county will be embroiled. This is deplorable and proves not only the folly but the destructiveness of this most extraordinary of all innovations ever proposed to be engrained upon the policy of popular Government, and as a Democratic measure. The issue if won would, as an immediate effect, succeed in placing some in and displacing others from office. Its other will be to destroy the power of the order for usefulness—to distract and turn Democrats from the Governmental reforms to which the party is committed; and which would surely and safely give relief which this ignis fatuus—shifting over the doors of the Federal Senate—never would.

There is some interesting correspondence in connection with the Alliance Executive Committee meeting, which want of space compels us to defer publishing. It is to be said to their credit that the manner and motives of both wings of the Committee and their publishers, was dignified and honorable throughout their discussion of differences.

Senator George.

By invitation of the Executive Committee of the counties, Senator George will speak in Webster on the 20th, and Clay on the 22nd. His theme will of course be the Sub-Treasury. Other appointments will follow.

"SHOW YOUR BACKBONE."

Now, Mr. Chairman, when will you make that address, show your backbone, and at least put the Democratic party in a position to defend itself? As the Sub-Treasury they will not support Democrats, you must appeal to Democrats not to support Sub-Treasury and the call for the 10th of July convention must be so amended as to exclude all in favor of the Sub-Treasury to such an extent that they cannot support the nominees of the Democratic party—Vicksburg Commercial Herald.

There is no question that if the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee were to act as above suggested, issue communication against the Sub-Treasury, he would show his back-bone—all of it, and more besides.

In the judgment of the Chairman the election of United States Senators upon and favoring the Sub-Treasury issue, which is all that there is practical in this utterly impracticable measure, would be unfortunate. But division and strife within the Democratic party—as in South Carolina—even if it would defeat the Sub-Treasury, would be infinitely worse, would in fact willfully do so. However unconstitutional and undemocratic the measure, however unfair and violative of party ethics the tactics by which it is promoted, the supporters of the plan, the violators of partyism, are Democrats in the fullest acceptance of the term in Mississippi. The question must be decided as all others have been heretofore—by the majority rule of Democrats, in the various county conventions and primaries. The Times has confidence that the outcome will be all right. But in any event and as heretofore, whatever the decision of Democrats may be, the minority must abide its terms and nominees. We are confident that there is no real danger of disruption in the State Democracy.

The members of the Farmers Alliance have been grievously tax burdened—as have all but the protected classes—through evil legislation for many years. They are but acting as men have in all ages when the hour of throwing off oppression is at hand—running to extremes, losing the habit of careful thought, and forsaking safe leaders for the self-seeking, the impracticable. But the only wise and right course is to offer sound counsel—to stand aside if it is rejected until the fever has run its course, until reason resumes sway. The masses who are being misled are not to be won by arbitrary exercise of—even rightful—authority.

The Commercial Herald can learn a lesson from the practice of the cowboys—if not from the Chairman. When his herd stampedes he doesn't get across his path and try to arrest the rout by violence. He remains in their front and strives to steer them clear of dangers and finally, the panic subsided, bring them safely in the old round-up. But if they will leave "the middle of the road," go to hedges, or headlong ruin, he either goes with them, or stands aside and mourns the loss.

An Important Convention.

On Wednesday next April 14th, a convention of delegates from the Western and Southwestern States will meet in Kansas City to consider and take action concerning the commercial and financial interests of these great sections as will promote the same.

The Inter-State Levee and Waterways Association will be represented by Capt. W. P. Halliday, of Cairo and Col. Green Clay, of Missouri. This is as it should be—the Association must always answer to roll call.

The subjects to be discussed by the Congress have been summed up as follows:

1. General business and agricultural depression—cause and remedy.
2. Legislation affecting commerce, transportation and finance.
3. Transportation and improvement of waterways, river, lake, gulf and Pacific ports.
4. Markets for Western produce.
5. Free coinage, metallic money and paper currency.
6. Promotion of manufacturing interests.
7. Irrigation of arid lands.
8. Uniform commercial law.
9. Taxation.
10. Western mineral lands and their development.
11. Immigration and settlement of unoccupied lands.
12. Causes and effects of business combinations and trusts.
13. Reciprocity and international trade extension.
14. Federal and State statistics.
15. The Indian question and opening of Indian lands.

Other subjects may also be embraced in the programme.

What River Improvement Does.

[Special to Appeal-Avalanche.] Decatur, Ala., April 8.—The steamboat B. E. Young left our wharf this morning for Cincinnati, O., with 2,100 barrels of oak tar, the product of the Oak Extract works at this place. The saving of this lot of freight was \$1 per barrel, or \$2,100, by river vs. rail.

The R. T. Coles, another large boat, is now unloading at our wharf several hundred barrels of cotton, brought in from Chattanooga and other points this side. The opening of the Muscle Shoals has been of incalculable benefit to Decatur and other river towns in saving money on transportation.

The above item is an object lesson in the book of possibilities of waterways improvement. The dredging of these shoals will affect the freightage on every car load of the products of the Tennessee Valley—from Knoxville to its mouth.

Change of Date.

Chairman Scott of the Inter-State Levee and Waterways Improvement Convention has changed the date of meeting of the Executive Committee from the 1st to the 4th Monday, the 25th day of May next. This is well.

GREENVILLE IN '91.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

The financial stringency which so seriously affected the whole country at the close of '90 and beginning of '91, fell with especial weight upon Greenville—coming as it did on a year of overflow, fires and poor crop. This has greatly checked the growth of the city and has imposed a severe burden upon the banks and supply merchants in aiding their planting customers to raise a crop. The ordinary assistance from the money markets has been delayed out of overflow timidity. But this strain is temporary and with the falling of the river will pass away. All planning operations are in full blast and hope and expectation, which is noted in Greenville for quick and luxuriant growth, is already rising from its prostration. It is indeed remarkable how our people have passed through the past six months of gloom and disaster—how low they have sunk and how they have risen. Yet a little while and the old time buoyancy and sanguinity which has carried Greenville safely over previous trials, by flood, fire, caving banks and pestilence, will appear and all will be well. The spirit of progress is but partially and temporarily dormant.

The business men are enterprising and prosperous, have plenty of town pride and are working together for the advancement of their city, which is destined to be half a dozen times as large as now.

Despite the adversities inflicted upon Greenville by the elements during the past year, every lot swept by the fires, which have scourged it in that time, has been rebuilt and with better buildings than stood upon them before. In addition a number of the handiworkmen in their business section—the Neilson and Weinberg blocks, the Merchants and Planters bank and several others, have been erected. There has been added to the city's taxable value within this period. This proves that there is no loss of heart in the ultimate outcome of Greenville. Proof that this feeling is general and shared by all is furnished in the following letter, just handed us by one of our real estate dealers, from a distinguished citizen of St. Louis, formerly a resident of Greenville:

St. Louis, April 2, 1921.
Dear Sir:—Your favor, 31st ult., received. I am not offering the tract of land you mention for sale, as I have great faith in the growth and prosperity of your city and county. But if I had an offer of \$10,000 for the place, (160 acres), I would give it a careful consideration. However, I do not wish to be understood as now saying that I would accept the offer. One hundred dollars an acre for land under the shadow of a growing city is very inadequate. Yours truly,

With such a soil around and such a climate overhead, who can despair? These adapt the country to almost every production of the temperate zone, and the whole world cannot point to a spot whose yield to honest labor is so prolific and whose possibilities are greater.

While essentially a cotton country, the great Yazoo Delta is perfectly suited to grain, fruits, vegetables, stock raising, dairying. A region where stand vast forests of virgin timber of the most desirable species, the lakes and bayous abounding, the acknowledged garden spot of the cotton growers, and in the midst of it all a beautiful, enterprising, growing, thrifty city of 7,000 people who have push and spirit, teeming with the vitality of commerce and factories, and whose people are hospitable and generous and friendly, picture this and you have Greenville.

A GRAND AND NOVEL INSTITUTION.
We will close this sketch by mention of an enterprise which was tested in Greenville on Monday last—which has probably been unknown, certainly unappreciated in its real significance and importance by more than a score of our citizens. A year ago, as is commonly known, the Georgia Pacific constructed a coal incline leading out to the river below town. The idea of this move was to establish a large-loading station—at Greenville. The Georgia Pacific is the owner of large and valuable coal mines near Birmingham. If this coal station could be proved feasible, if the coal could be towed at competitive rates to the Lower River the road has a market for the output of its mines without limit. It has in addition a freight for its route, the dull season which will never fluctuate and fall. If successful the project would be almost revolutionary—certainly materially and beneficially affect—the vast coal trade. As all river people know, coal can only be floated out of the Ohio for a few months during the year. This is due to the fact that the waste and loss of interest on money, to lay in a year's supply, or even more, for some seasons navigation of the Ohio is uncertain all the year round. Now from Greenville there is no month of the year that coal cannot be towed to New Orleans—the great distributing point for a good part of the world's coal supply. With this fact in mind one can begin to form some conception of the bigness of the Georgia Pacific's coal station at Greenville.

On last Monday the long deferred test of the coal enterprise was made. Over 200 car loads of the best Alabama coal had been gathered on the company's tracks. It was loaded in the tow-brought up by the Henry Marx. This was a momentous occasion—watched and noted with utmost expectancy by Capt. Rider, Superintendent of the road, and Major Purcell, Division Superintendent. When steam was raised and the endless coil chain (previously described in the Times) in motion a car was brought over the receiving dump, a large placed at the emptying end, the car contents unloaded, the massive mechanism set in motion, the chain revolved and the test was made. It but remains to say that with some minor hitch—mainly owing to the height of the river, which were easily and speedily corrected, the vast contrivance performed like clock work and was by careful, experienced men pronounced a complete success.

The present question may, on first thought, arise with many, what does all this mean for Greenville? It means cheap coal, the cheapest away from the mines, for their foundries and factories. It means that the lands fronting on the river and contiguous to the station will in time be lined with manufacturing of various kinds, which will add to the city's wealth. It means that the bringing together of fuel and the raw materials—wood and cotton—of manufactured products, is achieved.

Was born in Green county, Georgia, August 4th, 1844. He came to Mississippi in 1852; settled in Atala county, in the woods. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, 8th Mississippi General J. Z. George Commanding Colonel. At the close of the war he returned home and worked at his trade as a tanner and shoemaker. He commenced the study of law July 29th, 1876, and was admitted to the bar November 17th, 1879. Commencing practice at Kosciusko, Atala county, remaining there until 1879. He then went to Forrest, Scott county, remaining there until he came to Greenville January 1st, 1882. Here he has remained and practiced law until the present time. He is now in office on Poplar Street over Harrison Bros. & Co.'s grocery store. Mr. Wasson has improved his limited opportunities until he is an ornament to our bar.

VERGER & PEACOCK.

In 1856 W. G. Yerger formed a partnership with W. L. Nugent, for the purpose of practicing law, which was continued until the 22nd of March 1872, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent and the firm of Percy and Yerger was formed. On the 25th of July 1883, Leroy Percy was admitted as a partner, the firm being Percy, Yerger & Percy. January 19th, 1888, Yerger & Percy, was dissolved by the death of W. A. Percy, the partner of the firm being Yerger & Percy. The firm is a leader in its profession. They are general counsel for L. N. O. & T. railroad and also for the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners of the Richmond and Dauphin railroad for the immediate vicinity. They have probably the largest practice of any firm in the State.

CAMPBELL & STARLING.

Among the attorneys who have mainly helped to raise the Greenville bar to its present high standing is the well known and popular law firm of Campbell & Starling. H. B. Campbell is a native of Jackson, Mississippi, and a son of Judge J. A. P. Campbell. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and came to Greenville in 1879. He has represented the county in the Legislature and also in the Constitution. He is a graduate of Yale College. Mr. Starling commenced the study of law in 1885, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. The present partnership was formed March 7th, 1888. Their office is located at 30 Walnut Street.

PHELPS & LARKIN.

The original of this firm, the well known and popular law firm of Phelps & Larkin, was established in 1874. Judge Phelps, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Mekeon, Ohio. He was one of the three who selected to codify the laws under the Constitution—a high mark of confidence. His able partner, Charles H. Starling, is a native of Kentucky. He is a graduate of Yale College. Mr. Starling commenced the study of law in 1885, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. The present partnership was formed March 7th, 1888. Their office is located at 30 Walnut Street.

In October, 1865, he came to that part of Washington county now known as Sharkey, and engaged in planting, until 1874, when he commenced the practice of law in Greenville, the firm then being Phelps & Skinner. January 1st, 1878, he was appointed Chancellor of the Greenville District and served nearly nine years, resigning on his third term to resume practice under the old firm name and partnership. Mr. Skinner retired from practice November 1st, 1890, when the present partnership of Phelps & Larkin was formed. P. H. Larkin, the junior member of the firm, is a native of Greenville, this State. He commenced the study of law in 1884 and was admitted to the bar in 1887, having attended the law school of the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, in the literary department of which he had also been tutor. He commenced practice at Corinth, coming to Greenville in 1888. With the prominence, industry and industry of Judge Phelps, and the aspirations and attainments and vigor of Mr. Larkin, the firm is one of the best in this section of Mississippi. They have a large and extensive practice in all the courts.

JUDGE J. H. WYNN.

WYNN, MAYOR.
Was born in Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, June 11th, 1853. He received a collegiate education at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, from which he graduated in 1873. He then taught school and read law, being admitted to the bar in 1876, commencing practice at Charleston, this State, where he remained until December, 1877, when he went to Friars Point. March 8th, 1880, he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court, Delta District. February 7th, 1889, he resigned this position and resumed the practice of law at Greenville, where he has since resided. He was elected Mayor of the city December 9th, 1889, and has since been one of the best mayors any city has ever had. His administration has covered a period of trials and adversities—severely testing the spirit of the citizens and the merits of its administration.

HON. E. N. THOMAS.
One of our present legislators from this county, and one of our foremost members of the bar, was born at Gonzales, Texas, June 10th, 1855. He received a good education, graduating from the Mississippi College at Clinton in 1876, after which he came to Washington county. Here he taught school for several years, and at the same time studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1880, when he located in Greenville and has made a success of his chosen profession. Mr. Thomas was sent from this county to the Legislature in 1889, where he acquitted himself ably and most creditably, ever serving and guarding the interests of his constituents. He is at present a member of the well known law firm of Wynn, Thomas & Griffin, with office over the Bank of Greenville.

G. W. THOMAS.
One of Greenville's attorneys, born in Madison county, Miss., July 11, 1842. He attended Central College, at Adams, Mississippi. He commenced the study of medicine in 1865 under Dr. H. H. Hubbard of Vicksburg, Miss. Graduated in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1868. He then located in Holmes county, Miss., where he practiced his profession until the outbreak of the yellow fever in 1878, just before which time he came to this city and formed a partnership with Dr. S. M. Ball. A year after his location here he was elected President of the Board of Health, in which capacity he has served several terms. In 1886 he was elected President of the Mississippi State Medical Association, and has for several years been a member of the State Board of Health. He is surgeon to the Georgia Pacific, the L. N. O. & T. Railroads, and is now Vice President of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. The Doctor has always enjoyed an excellent practice, and has been identified largely with the material development of the city.

DAVID C. WASSON.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Was born in Green county, Georgia, August 4th, 1844. He came to Mississippi in 1852; settled in Atala county, in the woods. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, 8th Mississippi General J. Z. George Commanding Colonel. At the close of the war he returned home and worked at his trade as a tanner and shoemaker. He commenced the study of law July 29th, 1876, and was admitted to the bar November 17th, 1879. Commencing practice at Kosciusko, Atala county, remaining there until 1879. He then went to Forrest, Scott county, remaining there until he came to Greenville January 1st, 1882. Here he has remained and practiced law until the present time. He is now in office on Poplar Street over Harrison Bros. & Co.'s grocery store. Mr. Wasson has improved his limited opportunities until he is an ornament to our bar.

JAYNE & WATSON.

Among those attorneys who have gained reputation in the bar of Greenville, we mention Messrs. J. M. Jayne and H. C. Watson. A partnership was formed between these gentlemen in 1880, with an office over the First National Bank. Mr. Jayne is a native of Rankin county, Miss., son of the late Col. Jayne, a brave and distinguished soldier of Lee's army. He came to Greenville some twelve years ago, and ranks as one of the most prominent practitioners of the bar in the State. Mr. Watson, the promising member of the firm, is a native of Copiah county, this State. The firm does a general law practice in all the courts of this and surrounding counties, also in the Federal and State Supreme Courts in Jackson, Miss.

S. H. KING.

One of our most active members of the bar was born in Clarkeburg, West Virginia, in 1852. He commenced the study of law in 1873, and the same year was admitted to the bar. He commenced practice at Friars Point, Mississippi, and a year later formed a partnership with General Calhoun, which continued until 1877. January, 1880, he came to Greenville. Three years ago he retired from practice, and has but recently resumed. Mr. King is not only identified with the bar of Greenville, but is a large property holder and tax payer. He is energetic and progressive, and thoroughly believes in becoming his chosen country. He does a general law practice, practicing in all courts. Special attention given to collections of claims and the subject of Tax Titles.

WM. GRIFFIN.

There are few in the ranks of Greenville's attorneys who are more popularly known, or widely appreciated than William Griffin, a member of the popular firm of Wynn, Thomas & Griffin. He is a native of Mississippi, his grandfather, before the war being the largest planter in the world. He commenced the practice of law in Greenville in 1880. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Honorable E. N. Thomas, this firm in 1889 became, by the admission of Judge Wynn, Wynn, Thomas & Griffin. Mr. Griffin, owing to his thorough and complete knowledge of county land abstracts, attends entirely to that portion of the business for his firm. As a land and tax attorney he ranks as one of the best in this section of the country.

NEILSON & SCHLESINGER.

Among our most prominent attorneys, we mention Colonel C. P. Neilson and Isaac Schlesinger. A partnership was formed between these gentlemen in 1889, for the purpose of practicing law. Colonel Neilson is a native of Anson county, this State, and came to Greenville in 1889, since which he has been identified with the material interests of the city. The Neilson block is a monument of his enterprise. He is one of the most prominent attorneys in Greenville. Mr. Schlesinger is a native of Wilkinson county and came to Greenville in 1887. From the prominence and ability of Col. Neilson and the youth and aspirations of Mr. Schlesinger, it renders the firm peculiarly adapted to the intricacies that abound in the laws. Their practice is in all the courts of the State and United States.

O. H. PERRY.

One of our promising young attorneys was born at Nicholsonville, Ky., Sept. 5th, 1861. During the years of '85 and '86, he served as Circuit Clerk for Jessamine county. He commenced the study of law at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1886, graduating from there in 1887, delivering the valedictory address. April, 1888, he went to Bolivar county, Mississippi, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession. Here he remained a year, and January, 1889, he came to Greenville. He does a general law practice, with an office over the Bank of Greenville. As an attorney Mr. Perry stands deservedly high, being ardent and persevering. Any business entrusted to him will be carefully and promptly attended to.

JOHN ANDERSON.

CITY ATTORNEY.
Began the practice of law in 1889, and has since achieved an enviable reputation. He was born in 1865, in Holmes county, this State, and at 18 years old graduated with first honors from Mississippi College. For several years he edited the Kosciusko Star with distinguished ability, and was afterward connected with the Jackson Mail, 1888, he married and located in Greenville, where after a brief but brilliant career on the Daily Delta he engaged in the practice of law, and has already achieved success. He was elected City Attorney in 1890, and still fills the place with distinguished ability. Office in Phelps Building, corner of Poplar and Washington.

R. S. TOOMBS, M. D.

One of our most prominent physicians, was born in Copiah county, Miss., in 1841. In 1863 he enlisted in the 36th Mississippi Regiment, and subsequently served as hospital steward of Gen. Adams' Cavalry Division. He commenced the study of medicine in 1865 under Dr. H. H. Hubbard of Vicksburg, Miss. Graduated in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1868. He then located in Holmes county, Miss., where he practiced his profession until the outbreak of the yellow fever in 1878, just before which time he came to this city and formed a partnership with Dr. S. M. Ball. A year after his location here he was elected President of the Board of Health, in which capacity he has served several terms. In 1886 he was elected President of the Mississippi State Medical Association, and has for several years been a member of the State Board of Health. He is surgeon to the Georgia Pacific, the L. N. O. & T. Railroads, and is now Vice President of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. The Doctor has always enjoyed an excellent practice, and has been identified largely with the material development of the city.

C. M. CURELL, M. D.

There are few professional men in the county that are better known than Dr. C. M. Curell, now one of our oldest practitioners. The Doctor is a native of New Orleans, where he graduated in the Medical College in 1860. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in the Jefferson Artillery, serving as surgeon at different times until the surrender. He located in Greenville, during the great epidemic that ravaged the city. Doctor Curell, being one of the few physicians experienced in yellow fever treatment, rendered invaluable service. The Doctor has an office on Washington Avenue, in the Webster building.

DRS. SMYTHE & WINCHESTER.

There is one thing in particular of which Greenville may point to with proper pride and that is her most excellent medical fraternity, beyond a doubt one of the best in the State. Numerous amongst these gentlemen we mention Messrs. D. Smythe and S. Winchester, the former a native of Atala county and the latter a native of Natchez. Last February 23rd, these gentlemen formed a partnership, with an office over Finlay's drugstore, where they do a general practice. The Doctors are enterprising and full of vim and energy, and believe in booming and standing exceedingly well both socially and professionally. Their position is an enviable one and worthy of congratulation.

C. H. JONES, M. D.

One of our physicians standing high in the public confidence, was born in Indiana county, Jan. 24, 1848. He commenced the study of medicine in 1871, attending a course of lectures at the Louisville Medical College in 1872, he then commenced practice at Atala county, Mississippi. In 1876 he graduated at the Tulane University, New Orleans. Resuming practice, he remained at Bolton until 1879, when he went to Longview, Texas, remaining there a year, when he returned to Bolton. In 1885 he removed to Refuge, Washington county, and in 1888 he came to Greenville, where he has since remained and practiced. A year ago he was made President of City Board of Health, in which capacity he has served well and faithfully. The Doctor is a good citizen and worthy gentleman.

D. C. MONTGOMERY, M. D.

A leading physician of our city, was born in Franklin county, March, 1835. He commenced the study of medicine in 1854 at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from there in 1855. During the winters of '55 and '56 he attended a course of lectures at New Orleans. In 1858 he commenced practice in Bolivar county. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Bolivar Troop, serving one year. He was then made Surgeon of the 1st Mississippi Cavalry, serving entirely through the war, winning up a prisoner at Fort Delaware and liberated July 3rd, 1865. He came to Greenville in 1869, where he has since remained. Dr. Montgomery is well known throughout the Delta, and stands exceedingly high in his profession.

A. BRUCE, M. D.

Numbered among our prominent physicians is Doctor A. Bruce. The Doctor was born at Rome, Illinois, May 16th, 1856, he commenced the study of medicine in 1877, graduating from the University of the American Medical College, of St. Louis, taking first prize out of 41 graduates. He went to Belleville, Illinois and commenced the practice of his chosen profession, remaining here but a short time he went to Cutler, Illinois. Here he remained three years when he went to Centralia, Illinois, he then returned to his home in Illinois. The Doctor came to Greenville July 8th, 1887. He served as city physician during the Tilford administration. He is the only "Eclectic" in this section. His office is located in the Neilson Block, rooms 9 and 10.

GEORGE F. ARCHER.

The establishment of George F. Archer, the pioneer wholesale and retail dealer in books and stationery, is located at 203 Main Street. Here you may obtain all the newspapers, magazines, sheet music and books. He also carries a large and fine line of ink, pens, penholders, writing paper, plush goods, leather goods, pocket knives, fishing tackle, Indian clubs, second hand dumb bells, base balls, bats and in fact sporting goods of all descriptions. He is headquarters for school books, all kinds of school stationery, chronos and frames, cigars, tobacco, etc. His prices are always the most popular. Call at his large and elegant store and secure your reading matter. Personally Mr. Archer is energetic and always studious of the interests of the city.

VORMIS BROTHERS.

THE GROCERS.
Certainly carry one of the largest and most complete grocery lines in this section of the country. The establishment of the brothers is located themselves in the grocery business in Greenville in 1875. The stock handled by them is unique and comprehensive